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THE MINNESOTA PIONEER.

BY JAMES M. GOODHUE. Sound Principles, Safe Men and Moderate Measures. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1849. NO. XIII.

MINNESOTA PIONEER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

By JAS. M. GOODHUE.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET, NEAR THE CORNER OF ROBERT.

TERMS.

☞ THE PIONEER will be furnished to subscribers at Two Dollars per annum if paid strictly in advance. If not paid within the year, Three Dollars will be charged, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid within six months.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until arrearages be discharged.

☞ No subscriptions received for less than one year.

☞ All letters to this office must be POST PAID to receive attention.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of one square, (12 lines or less) first insertion, - - - - - $1 00
For every additional insertion, - - - - - 75
Business cards, yearly, - - - - - - - 5 00

☞ A liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers by the column.

MISCELLANY.

The Worship of Nature

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

[Poem not transcribed]

A Great Orator in Boyhood.

[Text not transcribed]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Up California, March 17th, 1849.

MY DEAR DOCTOR —

At different times since leaving Galena, in May last, I have written to you and other friends speaking of my where-abouts, &c., but up to this moment, not one word has reached me in return, from friend or foe, in the United States. This state of things greatly puzzles me. A. To-day, being at home for a half hour or so, I sit down once more to say a word to you in the way of a letter. The party I made up and took through the mountains from New Mexico, finally reached Los Angeles on the California coast, on the 20th of October last. It was at that point into which emigration first reached one of the valuable discoveries of gold in this country. After recruiting my animals for a few days at Los Angeles I continued the journey along up the coast, visited the mines, the town of Monterey, and at this place took ship in December last, and went up to San Francisco. The vessel was cast ashore 40 miles south of the town, in a storm, and among others I suffered some little as a consequence. Soon after getting to Asoth, I was of the opinion to return at an early moment to San Francisco. I returned about six weeks ago—soon after which the [illegible] newly appointed collectors for Oregon. It was not convenient for me to return so soon, and I concluded to defer going up again to the Columbia, but [illegible] shall remain in this neighborhood.

What to say to you about California, I am at a loss to determine. Everything here has seemed so much like a dream and so different essentially, that I do not trust myself to write down [illegible] of what I have seen and done since writing [illegible] to you. [illegible] I have [illegible] my friends [illegible] I have [illegible] was to [illegible] the country, for the inducements held out [illegible] and others.

We are in the Pawnee country, but have seen none of them yet, as they are out hunting. I have seen two or three wounded but did not get it. There is a company of mounted riflemen and six hundred dragoons ahead of us, and a train of three hundred government wagons behind us. They are bound for Oregon. The longest train of teams I have seen yet was about fifteen miles in length. I never saw any prairie before I came on the Platte plains.

Correspondence of the Dubuque Telegraph.

ST PAUL, June 2, 1849.

MESSRS. CRANEY:—Here we are, up the Mississippi river about as far as the boat can go—in fact there is no water above that, except a little stream of water.

The town is situated upon a high bluff and presents a very flourishing appearance. Business is going on [illegible] and every house is crowded to overflowing, not for all that can get in. Board [illegible] four dollars per week. The [illegible] are high and cheap, [illegible] for town lots, [illegible] have [illegible] and [illegible] in the centre [illegible] for grocery [illegible] competition [illegible] have a perfect [illegible] ties, about seventy [illegible] found [illegible] to be a very [illegible] last return [illegible] would good natured. The whole company seem pleased with his treatment. [illegible] was to me the compliment, for them to call us to their shop one [illegible] another.

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[illegible] Hall.—*Paul Pry.*

shoulder. His name is Swop, he is from Missouri."

Later from the Plains.

We have been permitted by Mr. Crosson to make a few extracts from a letter received by him from Mr. I. Thomas, dated Little Blue River, May 20th, and mailed at St. Joseph on the 5th ult.

He says, "Little Blue River is about 175 miles from St. Joseph. We are encamped on the bank of the river in a beautiful valley, and are stopping to-day to recruit — Some of the men are washing, some cooking, some fishing, some hunting, some shooting at marks, and others airing their provisions and clothing. * * * There have been several cases of cholera on the route. We have seen seven or eight graves, but I don't suppose have seen the one-fourth. I don't think the cholera will follow the route, as those who have died have contracted the disease on the bluffs, by eating fresh meat and drinking Missouri water. * * * Sunday is I can ascertain there are about fifteen hundred teams ahead of us. I expect the ox-teams will do better than the mule-teams. Cheever & Lane [illegible] expect to finish their way to California [illegible] only twenty miles [illegible] company are [illegible] sunrise to sunset [illegible] we shall [illegible] mountains. [illegible] in the settlements [illegible] day—stop one [illegible] for grass and [illegible] competition [illegible] have a perfect [illegible] ties, about seventy [illegible] found [illegible] to be a very [illegible] last return [illegible] would good natured. The whole company seem pleased with his treatment. [illegible] was to me the compliment, for them to call us to their shop one [illegible] another.

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From the Maysville Eagle.

Particulars of the Cassius M. Clay Difficulty.

We expected to receive in the Richmond Chronicle of Thursday, a full account of the fatal rencontre between Cassius M. Clay and Cyrus Turner, in Madison county, on Friday of last week. The Chronicle, however, gives none of the particulars, but merely mentions the affair, and adds, "that Turner died on Sunday morning last, living about 34 hours after receiving the wound. Capt Clay is still in a critical condition, but the better opinion seems to be that he will recover."

We learn the following from a gentleman who was on the ground.

There are three Pro-Slavery candidates for the Convention from Madison, Messrs Willis and Chenault, and Maj Squire Turner, (father of Cyrus Turner) and but one emancipation candidate, Major Burnam. At the regimental muster at Walden's on Thursday of last week, the candidates spoke, Willis and Chenault leading. Maj Turner, (although he had promised Cassius M Clay the stand before him) alleged that Clay was not a candidate, and the crowd was fast dispersing—made a long speech Clay then took the stand, and bore more heavily on his remarks upon Turner than upon either of the other candidates, and it was now evident for the first time, that there was some unpleasant feeling between them.

On the next day, Friday, another discussion took place at a regimental muster at Foxtown. Willis spoke first, Turner next. When Turner had spoken about an hour, Clay appealed to him to give Major Burnam an opportunity of defending the Emancipationists and their views; but Turner refused and spoke half an hour longer in a severe strain, during which he read from the True American newspaper a portion of the article that caused the Lexington mob and the removal of the True American office to Cincinnati. Clay appealed to the people to say whether it was fair that this article should be read, unless accompanied by the statement so often made by Major Turner that the article in question was written by a South Carolina planter, (as many of his friends believed, for the express purpose of breaking down his press) and sent to his office and printed while he was lying sick of the typhoid fever. The article, he said, was as repulsive to his feelings and views as it was to Major Turner's or any other man's—and if he had not been confined to a bed of sickness, it should never have appeared in his paper. Mr. Wm J. Neale, the printer of the True American was on the ground, and would confirm the statement.

Maj Turner resumed his speech after this interruption, and when he concluded, C. M. Clay took the stand for the purpose of making a kind reply to the people's [illegible] interruption he had encountered. He [illegible] stated that he must keep up [illegible] were expected to be held, and thirteen should be [illegible] of the time. That [illegible] would [illegible] by which [illegible] the [illegible] city, the people would [illegible] of their assembly, and put them down, which [illegible] principles were founded [illegible] and which [illegible] family not [illegible] should know, in order [illegible] would aid and support Mr. [illegible] principles, he did not [illegible] known Maj. Burnam, a [illegible] which [illegible] of rabble-[illegible] with one arm, and [illegible] —[illegible] which [illegible] answer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE MINNESOTA PIONEER.

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Thursday Morning, July 19, 1849.

A FEW ABOUT NOTHING.

Mr. Knoody, the editor of the principal newspaper in the world, one day last week, posted a notice on the doors of the school house, whether candidates for the Council and the House of Representatives, during the recess of Congress, the few persons attended — The organ did not go on more than as many days, but we were told on the 3d day of March last. The session was adjourned [illegible] who were made there by the [illegible] Probably because [illegible] the persons present, [illegible] and [illegible] daily [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

☞A correspondent of the Chicago Journal writes thus on May 20th.

"We have followed up the Platte bottoms about one hundred miles. We have had good roads since we left the Missouri river, and plenty of grass. Sometimes our wood-pile gives out, we have some ten or twelve cows in our train, so that when wood gives out, we live on beef and milk.

"We have traveled from twenty to twenty-eight miles per day since we left Missouri; yesterday we came twenty-nine miles—one of the government wagons has attached to it a measuring line, so that we can tell exactly the distance we travel.

"With the exception of two oxen, our cattle are all in *fine condition*."

STEAMING IT.—A steamer of eighty tons burthen is now making "good time" upon the Erie canal. It is propelled by a central wheel near the stern, two feet in diameter.

SINGULAR.—The fish in Conneaut Lake, a body of water not far from Meadville, Pa., are all dying. They come floating to the shore, covered with a green scum, and the shore is lined with them.

☞The steamer Wyoming arrived at Pittsburgh on the 2nd, with twenty cases of cholera on board, and seven dead bodies. The authorities refused to allow the bodies to be landed for interment.—*Chicago Jour.*

BEEF BY THE YARD!—They sell beef in Paris by the yard! Six and a quarter cents per yard. It must come in lines, length without breadth.

MOVING THEIR BOOTS.—The N. Y. Evening Post says "We understand that seventeen pairs of old boots were moved, yesterday from the Post office, and seventeen new pairs made their appearance at the establishment, this morning."

It is said that over seven thousand persons became Mormons in Great Britain during the last year.

A terrible fire is raging in the woods in the vicinity of Calais, Maine. More than eight thousand acres of timbered land have been destroyed there and in the province of New Brunswick.

☞Mr. Isaac Pennock, the editor of the Rochester Democrat, has received a challenge to fight a duel from a retired naval officer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BY AUTHORITY.

A PROCLAMATION.

By ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota," approved March 3d, 1849, it is enacted, "That the qualified electors shall meet at the time and places and be entitled to the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature, as may be prescribed by the Governor of the Territory: Provided, That the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified electors of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he shall think fit, previous to the first election. The Governor shall, by proclamation, apportion the representatives to the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of inhabitants in each, and shall cause the proclamation to be published in three newspapers in the Territory, if there be so many, for the period of sixty days before the election. The number of Representatives shall not be less than seven nor more than eighteen, and the Council shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, the Council and Representatives to be chosen for the period of two years. The number of Representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, according to the ratio which may be established by the Legislature, but such ratio shall be so regulated as always to preserve as near as may be the proportion of one Representative to every two Councillors. The Legislature shall hold its first session at such time and place within the Territory as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at the first session, after an enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made as aforesaid, the Legislature shall proceed to classify the Council, by dividing the members elected, after the first election, into two classes, the seats of the members of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, so that one-half shall be chosen every year. And in case the whole number of Councillors shall be increased, the additional number shall be so classified that the two classes shall be equal, or as nearly so as practicable. And the Governor shall cause a new census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified electors to be taken in such manner as he shall direct, at the expiration of every four years after the first enumeration, whose term of service shall continue six years. That the Council and Representatives shall meet at the seat of government, and their sessions shall be held annually, commencing on the first Monday of December, unless a different day shall be appointed by law. The Governor shall have power to convene the Legislature whenever in his opinion the public interest may require it. The Governor shall be ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and shall have the power of appointing all officers in the Territory not otherwise provided for by this Act, and of filling all vacancies occurring in the offices created by this Act, or by the Legislature of the Territory, or in offices which may be elective, before the first election shall be held as provided by this Act, or by the Legislature of the Territory. He shall have power to remove from office, whenever in his opinion the interests of the Territory require it, all officers appointed by the President and himself, or by himself alone, and to appoint others in their stead. He shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the laws of the Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Legislature of the Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and shall reside within the Territory. The Secretary shall record all the official acts of the Governor, and shall transmit a copy of the laws and journals of the Legislature, on the first day of December in every year, to the President of the United States, and also copies of all the executive proceedings and official correspondence, on the first day of January and July in every year, to the President of the United States. He shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The Governor and Secretary shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the District Judge, or some Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or before the Chief Justice of the Territory, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same, to the Secretary's office, within sixty days after the same shall have been taken. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the Territory, and shall have power to call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Every free male inhabitant of the Territory, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the Territory one month next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; but no person shall be entitled to vote or hold office except a citizen of the United States, or who shall have declared on oath his intention to become such, and made the preliminary proof to entitle him to naturalization, according to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, at the time of the election. And no person shall be entitled to vote at any election, or be elected to any office, who is a collector or holder of public moneys, or who shall not have paid a territorial tax at least six months before the election at which he shall offer to vote, and which he shall have been required to pay at least thirty days before such election. 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Lake Pepin

The ... of the Mississippi ... Lake Pepin ... the ... Prairie ... & Rhodes ... the Cross Wing ... of the Nor... sect. of the ... the Mummy Rock ... vote at the ... St. Croix. ... Red River of the South, and on the Pembina ...

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BY JAMES M. GOODHUE. Sound Principles, Safe Men and Moderate Measures, TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1849. NO. XIV.

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MISCELLANY.

The Next Attack on Fort Sumter.

The usual literary notices of the [illegible] General Gomez, that have appeared in the newspapers, all speak of him as a consummate [illegible] ing, as one of the most gallant gentlemen [illegible] career. The following description of the [illegible] achievements taken from Mr. St. Leger's [illegible] clever little volume, "A Cold Winter in America," published some [illegible] six years [illegible]

Offered [illegible] up our [illegible] as presented [illegible] front, [illegible] a large [illegible] strength [illegible] many [illegible] several [illegible] by swarms [illegible] from [illegible] small [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible] edged [illegible] carry [illegible] mighty [illegible] shrill [illegible] dark and [illegible] designed [illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible] Expect [illegible] but [illegible] silence [illegible] "The [illegible] hawks [illegible] yards [illegible] the [illegible] came [illegible] "Why [illegible] rebels [illegible] to fly [illegible] other [illegible] not [illegible] follow [illegible] naly [illegible] by [illegible] upon [illegible] men [illegible] girls [illegible] dian [illegible] tages [illegible] mile [illegible] with [illegible] The [illegible] about [illegible] Expect [illegible] but [illegible] silence [illegible] "The [illegible] hawks [illegible] yards [illegible] the [illegible] came [illegible] "Why [illegible] rebels [illegible] to fly [illegible] other [illegible] not [illegible] follow [illegible] naly [illegible] by [illegible] upon [illegible] men [illegible] girls [illegible] dian [illegible] tages [illegible] mile [illegible] with [illegible] The [illegible] about [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE MINNESOTA PIONEER.

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Thursday Morning, July 26, 1849.

Let us Understand Each Other.

We hold it to be an axiom that "in union there is strength." It follows that in division there is weakness. Men should never be arrayed against each other if it can be avoided. Local divisions, distinctions resulting from diversity of occupation, a separation into class, classifications of our people as old settlers and new settlers—all these things are most serious, even more mischievous in their effect upon elections than merely personal divisions. Differences often arise from a mere want of frankness—the want of knowing and understanding each other. It is natural for men to suspect each other, especially is it natural for strangers. We intend now to write freely, frankly, honestly on this subject; and without attempting to court the favor of any body

Each, and, we have no ground for local prejudice. Every citizen of St. Paul is interested in the growth and prosperity of every part of the town. Let us grow and settle together; any jealousy from the growth and welfare of the whole town. By the same principle we ought to rejoice in the prosperity of St. Peter and the neighborhood of St. Anthony, and the welfare of every other settlement. God forbid that we should ever indulge a spirit of envy or jealousy towards our neighbors, for the cause of the emigrants, and in the same breath laugh at and wish to supply their wants, because we are ready to profit by their prosperity. But of all the communities in the world, none of whom have less reason to yield to local jealousies than the citizens of St. Paul. Their interests are identified with the whole country. We look to the whole country for our support. We depend upon the whole country for our prosperity. We are ready to welcome every man who will settle among us, and who will help to build up the town, whether he comes from the East, the West, the North or the South. We have no local interests to subserve. We have no local ends to gain. We have no local prejudices to indulge. We have no local jealousies to gratify. We have no local hatreds to wreak. We have no local ambition to satisfy. We have no local ends to accomplish. We have no local purposes to subserve. We have no local interests to promote

In a late publication Monsieur Guizot says, "I know no more deplorable spectacle than a power which, in the struggle between the good and the evil principle, continually bends the knee before the bad, and then attempts to resume *the attitude of vigor and independence* when it becomes necessary to resist its excesses." It may prove consolatory to our friends abroad to reflect that so far we have not exhibited this "deplorable spectacle," and as the "Times" leaves us room to hope that the "excitement may be extinguished," provided "*all* the good sense of the Union is exercised," let us resolve not to fall utterly into the "slough of Despond."

M.

Rome.

The Romans have covered themselves with glory. They have acted moderately and firmly—and fought with distinguished bravery. They have unfettered the press, they have given liberty of speech and opinion to all—they have established a representative assembly, and shadowed out the form and substance of a republic. The reforms that Pope Pius commenced, and which he timidly shrank from carrying out, have been completed. Of course his temporal authority was incompatible with free and republican institutions, and therefore, in the progress of the change in the government, he has been shorn of that. Still he is regarded as the head of the Church, and his Catholic followers are as true and faithful in their allegiance as they ever were. There has been nothing but a severance of church and State, which, under the Pontifical rule, was more complete at Rome, than in any other Catholic kingdom. There are as good and pious catholics in this free country as in Rome—they are in favor of a separation of church and State here, and they see nothing in this republican government in which they live, at variance with their religion.—Under the republic at Rome, catholicism will be sufficiently protected the spiritual supremacy of the Pope will be acknowledged as heretofore but catholicism will not be considered as the religion of the State, although the great mass of the people will be catholics. Freedom of religious opinion will prevail.—*Harrisburgh Dem. Union*

☞ The dreadful mortality at Aurora, (Indiana) continues although a very large number of the inhabitants have left for the country. The deaths last week number 60. The entire population is only 1500.

Professor Hamilton, for twenty five years a distinguished Professor of Mathematics in the New York University died at the above place on the 2d inst. There are but few instances of so much learning and usefulness being combined in one individual.—*Albany Argus.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The New Hampshire House of Representatives on Wednesday last have adopted by a vote of 181 to 87, a bill abolishing capital punishment, by a majority of 94.

INCREASE OF WHISKEY.—During the last year the Internal Revenue Office of Mr Peter Pratt, in Pittsburgh, Pa. issued licenses to manufacture whiskey to the amount of 1,500,000 gallons, which is 500,000 gallons more than the number issued in the year preceding.

Court of Impeachment.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, has acquitted Judge Lawrence of the charges preferred against him by the House of Representatives.

MARRIED:

In this city, on the 12th inst by the Rev Mr Gere, Mr. CHARLES MEAD, of Chicago, to Miss MARY C. GLOVER, of Rochester, N. Y.

In this city, on the 21st inst by the Rev Mr Gere, Mr. HARVEY SNEDEKER to Miss ELIZABETH VANDERVOORT, all of this city.

ATTRACTION.

MR. ELLIS CAVE begs to inform the citizens of St Paul and vicinity that he has established a Bowling Saloon.

Also, a Billiard Saloon.

The Proprietor will spare no pains to render his establishment worthy the patronage of the public.

Open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cheap for Cash.

Mc Guffey's Spelling Books, Old Lady Brief Mystery of the Court of London Punch, Pictorial Fox's Book of Martyrs, Pictorial Family Bible, Pictorial Family Shakspeare, Pictorial Family Milton, Pictorial Family Josephus, Pictorial Family Bunyan, Pictorial Family Pilgrim's Progress, Pictorial Family Robinson Crusoe, Pictorial Family Arabian Nights, Pictorial Family Gulliver's Travels, Pictorial Family Don Quixote, Pictorial Family Goldsmith's Works, Pictorial Family Cowper's Poems, Pictorial Family Thomson's Seasons, Pictorial Family Young's Night Thoughts, Pictorial Family Pope's Poems, Pictorial Family Scott's Poems, Pictorial Family Burns' Poems, Pictorial Family Byron's Poems, Pictorial Family Moore's Poems, Pictorial Family Hemans' Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Sigourney's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Hale's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Norton's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Osgood's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Southey's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Barbauld's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Opie's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Howitt's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Jameson's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Gore's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Trollope's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Child's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Sedgwick's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Stowe's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Lee's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Kirkland's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Ellet's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Hemans' Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Sigourney's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Hale's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Norton's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Osgood's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Southey's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Barbauld's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Opie's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Howitt's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Jameson's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Gore's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Trollope's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Child's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Sedgwick's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Stowe's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Lee's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Kirkland's Poems, Pictorial Family Mrs Ellet's Poems, Pictorial Family

J. BROOKS, Gd Rapids

Goods for the Present Season.

WM. H. MARSH has just received from New York, 12 hogsheads of Sugar, 12 do Molasses, 12 barrels Prime Pork, 12 do Mess do, 12 do Prime Beef, 12 do Mess do, 12 do Mess Beef, 12 do Mess Beef, 12 do Mess Beef

BY AUTHORITY.

A PROCLAMATION,

By ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS In and by the 4th section of the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota," approved March 3d, 1849, it is ordered, "That the Legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in a Governor and Legislative Assembly The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives The Council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of Councillors and Representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population: PROVIDED, That the whole number shall never exceed fifteen Councillors and thirty-nine Representatives An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be And the members of the Council and the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts is shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the Council shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council, and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives PROVIDED, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the Governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place, and such time, as the Governor shall appoint, but thereafter, the times, places, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, and the apportionment of Representatives to the Council and House of Representatives shall be made by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population. PROVIDED, That the whole number shall never exceed fifteen Councillors and thirty-nine Representatives An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be And the members of the Council and the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the Council shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council, and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives PROVIDED, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the Governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place, and such time, as the Governor shall appoint, but thereafter, the times, places, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed